10 cents a copy
July 20, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S FOUNDED 1870

"OF INTEREST TO WOMEN"—

Parties and Primaries

NOTICE: When you finish reading this magazine place a one-cent stamp on this notice, mail the magazine, and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors destined to proceed overseas. No wrapping, no address. A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General.

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

New Summer Fashions

Waists and Separate Skirts

At Unusual Prices

For WOMEN and MISSES

201—**White French Batiste Waist,** *new button back model,* tucked front and back, pleated collar and cuffs piped with copen, rose or yellow organdie, also in all white. **5.75**

203—**Pin-tucked White Batiste Waist,** tucked roll collar and turn-back cuffs edged with lace; ribbon ties at neck and cuffs. **5.75**

205—**Self Striped White Dimity Waist,** white linen roll collar, cuffs and hand embroidered front, with real Irish crochet edging. **5.00**

201—**Organdie Skirt,** *in white, flesh, Copen or orchid,* shirred at waist, hemstitched tucks over wide hem; long self sash. **7.50**

203—**White Cotton Gabardine Skirt,** shirred top, triple rounded flap pockets with loops and pearl buttons; two-piece belt button trimmed. **5.75**

205—**White Cotton Tricotine Skirt** (*superior quality*), *gathered top,* inset tailored pockets with large pearl button and buttonhole; detachable belt. **4.75**

WAISTS
32 to 44 bust

SKIRTS
Waist, 24 to 34 in.
Length, 34 to 42 in.

Prompt Delivery Free—
Anywhere in the United States

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

Established 1879

Information About Our 2.00 "AHTAB" Silk Hosiery

Sold Exclusively by Best & Co.

The 2.00 silk AHTAB stocking is a fine heavy stocking, chosen—*almost* invariably—by those of our smart customers who prefer the faultless *English* type of tailored dress.

It is heavy, handsome, very, very smooth, with a reinforcement at the heel that accentuates the trim attractiveness of a foot that is dressed in the low English walking shoe.

All silk, double reinforcements—a stocking which has every *thoroughbred* point. All desirable street shades.

You Never Pay More at Best's

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Invites Your Cooperation

IT PUBLISHES WEEKLY

Political reports of the woman's cause at home and abroad.

Direct news from the National American Woman Suffrage Association's hospitals in France.

A list of woman's opportunities.

A column for the attention of Vigilance Committees.

ORDER IT TODAY

First Aid to Subscribers

Pin a New York draft, Money or Express Order for $1.00 to this advertisement, fill out the blank below, cut out and mail both to us for one year's subscription (new or renewal) to

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Name.....

Address.....

City.....*State*.....

THE WOMAN CITIZEN 171 Madison Avenue New York

CONTINUING the Woman's Journal, founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, as a weekly newspaper devoted to winning equal rights and especially to winning equal suffrage for women, and published weekly in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1870 to 1917. Continuing also the Woman Voter, and the National Suffrage News. In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen became the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such tries to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Published every Saturday by

The WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION
at 171 Madison Avenue, New York

Ten cents a copy; yearly subscription (52 numbers), $1.00. Postage to foreign countries fifty cents extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter, under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1918, by The Woman Citizen Corporation.

VOL. III JULY 20, 1918 No. 8

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

SOUTH DAKOTA subscription workers are conducting a determined offensive to gain the position held by Georgia in the *Woman Citizen* circulation contest.

As a result South Dakota is closing in upon Georgia's margin and unless their southern competitors uncover a few surprises in the next few days, the westerners declare they will attain their goal.

The coveted position once attained, the Western State will find herself pressed by some lively rivals—Michigan, Indiana and Minnesota, for instance—and Georgia will not give way easily.

Iowa launched an aggressive campaign this week as a means of laying a firm foundation for the ratification campaign. Letters have gone out to the women of the state advising them to subscribe for the *Woman Citizen* as their "best helper," because the *Citizen* "gives the only authentic woman suffrage news as well as news of the Women's Overseas Hospital Units and woman's war work. No suffragist can afford to be without it."

"Just finished reading the issue of July 6th. That map is fine, 'Where Government is of the People,'" writes Miss Katherine Dey of West Philadelphia.

From Hattie Corline Young, Recording-secretary of the W. C. T. U., of Southern California, we received the following:

"I fully appreciate the splendid work of the *Woman Citizen*, and I consider it a mighty factor in the accomplishment of securing true Democracy in America.

Any woman who reads your journal will be eminently fitted for the task, or privilege of citizenship. I wish you success."

Mrs. A. D'Arcy Hamilton of Auckland, New Zealand, in renewing her subscription writes, "I feel we must keep in touch with the women of other countries." That is the way progressive women feel the world over, and that is why we advise all to join the ranks of the *Woman Citizen* readers and keep informed on the changes in women's progress here and abroad.

Suffrage developments throughout the world today present a story of compelling interest, as thrilling as any serial novel. From week to week this story is told in the pages of the *Woman Citizen*.

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation Chairman.

> Surely, I could not well live without the *Woman Citizen*.
>
> MRS. A. E. SHELDON,
> *Pres. Nebr. Fed. Women's Clubs.*

STATE CIRCULATION CHAIRMEN

Arkansas: Miss Billie Pitney, Little Rock
Conn.: Mrs. Bertha T. Voorhorst, Hartford
Indiana: Mrs. Jessie Fremont Croan, Anderson
Iowa: Dr. Effie McCollum Jones, Webster City
Maine: Mrs. Dora H. York, Augusta
Maryland: Mrs. E. W. Rouse, Jr., Baltimore
Mass.: Mrs. R. L. DeNormandie, Boston
Michigan: Mrs. John Waite, Ann Arbor
Minnesota: Mrs. I. E. Rose, St. Paul.
New Hampshire: Mrs. Mary Post, Portsmouth
New Jersey: Mrs. F. H. Colvin, East Orange
North Dakota: Mrs. Katherine L. Brainerd, Hebron
Rhode Island: Mrs. LeBaron C. Colt, Bristol
South Carolina: Mrs. J. T. Gittman, Columbia.
Tennessee: Mrs. D. J. Kimbrough, Nashville
Texas: Mrs. Helen Moore, Galveston
Virginia: Miss Helen Stockdell, Richmond
West Virginia: Mrs. P. C. McBee, Morgantown
Wisconsin: Mrs. Charles Mott, Milwaukee

Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium
FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

July 6th	*July 13th*
1. Georgia	1. Georgia.
2. South Dakota	2. South Dakota.
3. Indiana	3. Indiana.
4. Iowa	4. Iowa.
5. Michigan	5. Michigan.
6. Minnesota	6. Minnesota.
7. New Jersey	7. New Jersey.
8. New York	8. Massachusetts.
9. Massachusetts	9. New York.
10. Ohio	10. Ohio.
11. New Hampshire	11. Wisconsin.
12. Missouri, Virginia	12. New Hampshire.
13. Wisconsin	13. Missouri, Virginia.
14. Alabama	14. Alabama.
15. Texas	15. Texas.
16. Maryland	16. Maryland.
17. Pennsylvania	17. Pennsylvania.
18. Maine	18. Maine.
19. Louisiana	19. Louisiana.
20. Connecticut	20. Connecticut.
21. West Virginia	21. West Virginia.
22. South Carolina, Kentucky	22. South Carolina, Kentucky
23. Tennessee	23. Tennessee.
24. Washington, D. C., Arkansas	24. Washington, D. C., Arkansas.
25. North Dakota	25. North Dakota.
26. Mississippi, Rhode Island	26. Rhode Island, Mississippi.
27. Nebraska	27. Nebraska.
28. Washington	28. Washington.
29. North Carolina 30. Vermont	29. North Carolina.
	30. Vermont.

B. Altman & Co.

TRAVEL AND VACATION OUTFITS

and the numerous minor requirements to render both the journey and the sojourn worth while have been provided in interesting and extensive assortments.

The activities of the seaside, country sports, or the hours of leisure have been amply anticipated in apparel typical of fashionable life during the Summer period.

Madison Avenue-Fifth Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL **Thirty-fifth Street**

BUILD UP YOUR PERSONALITY

This is WOMAN'S ERA. Big opportunities await the woman with Personality.

Are you ready to grasp your opportunity when it comes? Or do you lack the Personality which will make your social, professional or business training count for something above the average?

We teach you how to develop your Personality so that you will be ready when your opportunity comes.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

Correspondence Course or Personal Instruction

Amend Robertson School of Cultural Arts

285 West Twelfth Street New York City

Eat Corn, Save Wheat

NURSES OUTFITTING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
425 Fifth Avenue, New York

RED CROSS GARMENTS

Send for Catalog

The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

July 20, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts — for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Afraid of Women

FROM east, west, north and south, letters come pouring into our office bearing the inquiry, "What is the influence, sinister it must be, behind the attitude of the minority in Congress which prevents them from seeing the significance of a declaration of the nation for a democracy at this time, and from taking favorable action on the Federal Amendment?"

This inquiry has come from men and from women, from enfranchised women of many states in the West and from women all over the country, anxiously, impatiently, indignantly waiting to learn whether this nation is really sincere in its claims that it is fighting a war of political liberation.

One reply may be made to all these inquiries. There is no more sinister influence behind the opposition of the minority than is found in the fact that each and every one of the men who hesitates to vote for the Federal Amendment is *afraid of women.*

In the last analysis, every objection leads to this conclusion.

Certain "wet" men whose campaigns have been financed by "wet" interests and whose only hope of political preferment rests in a continuation of the power of those interests, are afraid the women will vote "dry" and thus drive them and theirs from the field. The campaigns of certain other senators have been supported by manufacturers who see in women suffrage the establishment of child labor laws and the general improvement of women factory workers' position in the matter of hours, wages and standards. Several senators hold the opinion of women which was common a half century ago, and are as unaware that times and conditions have changed as a dodo.

If it is brought to their attention that millions of women are now compelled to earn their living in the field of labor and that they need the vote for their own defense, they answer that these women ought not to be there and if they could have their way they would drive them back into the homes of long ago and compel brothers and brothers-in-law to support them while they amuse themselves with the forgotten distaff.

SOME three or four Senators hold the position of "boss" of their states. They make and unmake Governors, Congressmen and legislatures. For the moment there is an all-controlling machine in their states and they are playing the part of dictator. The vote of women would introduce a menace to the perpetuity of that machine, and such men want women to stay at home and ask no questions about politics. If their taxes are excessive, it is theirs to pay and "not to reason why." If laws are not enforced and the laxity threatens the peace and dignity of their homes, it is none of the women's business.

Several Senators are not believers in democracy at all. If they could have their way without injuring their own political futures, they would take the ballot away from working men and give it back to a landed aristocracy. They have the same distrust of the "people" as has the Kaiser.

The records of many interviews, letters and conversations with the minority will be valuable for future psychologists to study. We are certain that the most expert analyst of mental operations would arrive at no other conclusion than ours, the minority of the Senate is *afraid of women.*

Yet there are men in the majority of the Senate who once held some or all of the views held by the minority. They have come over to the suffrage side sometimes reluctantly, hesitatingly, doubtingly, but often with the enthusiasm which accompanies conviction without reservation. So there is not a Senator in the minority who may not be modern enough to follow the example of the braver majority.

Let no suffragists despair of the representatives from their states.

Continue to bring before them in every possible manner the righteousness, the inevitability, the war strategy of a stroke for democracy at this time for the nation which has set a standard in the world war, and has announced that "we fight for democracy."

C. C. C.

Suffrage Land

BEFORE the world war began, in only 18 per cent of the territory of North America were women enfranchised to any extent.

At present, in 67 per cent of the territory of Continental United States women have either full, presidential, municipal or primary suffrage.

And in 73 per cent—almost three-fourths—of the northern half of the western continent, women have a large measure of suffrage.

The total number of women over 21 in the United States and Canada is 28,814,856. Of these, at the beginning of the war, August, 1914, about 14 per cent had the right to vote on anything higher than school, bond or tax questions. Now, 12,935,953, or 44 per cent, are in areas which have given women the right to vote on city, state or national questions.

That is to say, four years ago out of all the women of voting age north of the Mexican border, about one out of every seven lived in enfranchised territory. Now more than one out of 2½ live in territory where women have been accorded a considerable degree of citizenship.

The total number of women of voting age in the whole of North America from the Isthmus to the North Pole approximates 33,600,000. Of these no more than 11 per cent had any degree of enfranchisement beyond school, bond, or tax, early in 1914. Now 38 per cent may vote on city, state or national questions.

To recapitulate the progress of woman suffrage in war time is to show how pre-eminently it has come to be considered as a war question that must be settled—and settled affirmatively—in war time.

"More Trouble Made by Women!"

UNDER this caption the redoubtable *Times* presents another immortal editorial. As a matter of probable fact, suffrage for women in New York is likely to produce more data on political psychology than all the rest of the States put together have done.

In 1915 and 1917 women in the campaigns of New York served as watchers at the polls. They did not approach their task without preparation. Schools for watchers were held in all parts of the city and state and all sorts of women, many of those who worked during the day, attended these schools in the evenings to learn thoroughly every detail of the undertaking. In doing so they were obliged to learn the duties of every election officer. Five thousand of them served in 1915 and six thousand of them in 1917. Among the number were public and private school teachers, members of college faculties, lawyers, doctors, journalists, clerks, bookkeepers.

There were few among them who were not business women and accustomed to office details, and the training that the additional information gained through the Watchers' Schools gave them, made them expert election officials. Very many of these women watchers assisted the officials in making out their reports for the reason that the officials were unable to do it correctly themselves. Few women watchers were there who did not emerge from their watcher's duty with a firm conviction that very many of the political weaknesses which have led conservative men and women to condemn our whole political system have been due to the low order of mentality and training in men frequently employed as election officials. The lack of sufficient training given before the elections by political parties and frequently sheer mental incompetence of the men so employed has led to incorrect returns. No woman who served as a watcher was there who did not realize that women serving as election officials would be giving to the state a far more valuable service than that of a mere voter. Therefore, all over the state of New York women are asking to serve as election officials and in most counties are being gladly accepted.

In Queens county, however, in which lie Long Island City and a portion of Brooklyn, both Republicans and Democrats are determined that women shall not serve in these capacities. The women are insistent, whereupon the *Times* editorial declared that "more trouble is being made by women." The *Times* agrees that there is little doubt of the competence of the women to perform these tasks and readily arrives at the proper conclusion "that one reason (of opposition) is that the men do not want to give up a highly valued privilege which they have monopolized so long that the thought of losing or dividing it is intensely and intolerably painful to them." Even the *Times*, however, sees danger ahead "in the threat of the men to strike if any women are appointed to the new jobs created by an enlarged enrollment. If the necessity to carry it into execution should arise and if the election should go on just as well as before—or better—another precious 'domain' would be lost to men forever!"

Last week the *Times* gloried in the fact that Elon Brown, retired Senator, was a "reactionary" and regretted his departure, although his retirement is admittedly in the interests of good government. Now it decries the effort of women to improve the machinery of elections in Queens. Although the item has not publicly entered into the controversy, we wonder whether the seven and a half dollars per pay paid election officials has something to do with the stubborn opposition of Republicans and Democrats.

Meanwhile, suffragists congratulate themselves that all men are not like some of them.—C. C. C.

Protecting Women from Their Husbands

WOMEN have been protected from marauding males, from the contamination of politics, from votes and from themselves, and all of this by men who are sure they know more about what women want than any woman can possibly know what she wants for herself.

On this basis of male omniscience women have been immured in castles, in cloistered convents and in the sacred precincts of the Home with a large H.

They have been too good to be at large, too bad to be trusted,

too frail to be allowed out of the sight of their husbands and too dangerous to be permitted near other women's husbands.

It remains for an official of the New York Board of Education to protect women from their own husbands.

President Arthur E. Somers has opposed the appointment of Mrs. Florence Stevenson as an assistant teacher of sewing and cooking in the Far Rockaway High School on the ground that admitting married women to teaching positions in public schools may encourage men who can support their wives, not to do so but to let them go forth as bread winners.

The number and variety of reasons, moral, aesthetic and economic, invented by the New York City Board of Education to prevent married women from carrying on the profession of teacher for which they are fitted, leads the casual observer to suspect that the board is governed by male prejudice and nothing less.

The real and the only reason for keeping married women from filling positions for which they have spent years of professional training and where they are now clamorously needed, is that the men on the New York City Board don't want them.

The excuse which has always salved men's consciences for paying women less than men are paid, has been their conviction that all men support families. If it should ever become conspicuously evident that women also support families, the double standard of salaries and positions would go into the discard.

Why Women Want to Vote

THIS year the women of Massachusetts asked their alleged representatives at Springfield to protect them and their children by passing laws:

1. To limit the hours of work for women and children under 18 years to 48 a week so that they would have the same protection that men in public service and on the railroads are now given.

2. To restrict the night work of women and girls in subway stations for the safeguarding of their health and morals.

3. *To provide 10 additional inspectors for the State Board of Labor and Industries in order that the existing labor laws for women and children might be enforced.

4. To permit the Minimum Wage Commission to perform its work of improving wage conditions for poorly paid girls and women by allowing them to fill vacancies on their own wage boards; and to post wage decrees in places where women are employed; and to make employers keep records of hours so that the Commission can tell whether employees are receiving a living wage for a full day's work.

5. To raise the age of working children from 14 to 16 years. (The Government is asking that children be kept in school as long as possible that they may be better prepared to serve their country.)

6. To provide education for all children at work that they may become better workers and better citizens.

7. To grant aid to mothers with dependent children under 16 years of age so that they may be kept in school instead of being forced into the mills and factories before they have had sufficient training to make them of real value to their country.

8. To provide for a separate session of the Municipal Court to help in settling family difficulties so that innocent women and children may be protected from the publicity of the public sessions.

9. To let women vote on the question of granting cities and towns license to sell intoxicating liquor.

10. To permit women to serve on boards of health and so help in making communities clean and wholesome places in which to live.

11. To raise pay of State House scrub women to 30c. an hour as a means of aiding them to meet the increasing cost of living. (A large number of bills were enacted increasing the salaries of highly paid men officials from one to two thousand dollars a year.)

The Massachusetts Legislature, made up of men elected by men voters, refused to pass any of these protective laws.

* After the Legislature defeated the bill for ten additional inspectors, the Governor sent a special message asking that the inspectors be appointed. A bill was then passed providing for five temporary inspectors for one year.

In Memoriam

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, held July 10th, 1918, the following resolution of regret was unanimously passed.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the National American Woman Suffrage Association express deep regret at the loss of

John Purroy Mitchel

and profound gratitude for the fearless assistance he rendered to the cause of woman suffrage and for the memorable example of citizenship he has given to our nation.

With the Eyes of Man

"IT is not a man's fault that in viewing what is called 'woman's sphere' he sees with the eyes of a man. For God and nature created him masculine, and God and nature appear to have made the soul of each sex a riddle to the other, never to be accurately read and never to be understood. And as I should not like to live in a world where men's lives were governed by the misunderstanding will of women, I concede that women are justified in protesting against being compelled to live in a world where misunderstanding men dictate to women respecting things that are women's. The fact that men are prevented by natural constitution from seeing very far into the soul of women should make them hesitant to retain and to exercise the power to regulate the collective lives of women. God and nature have withheld from men clear vision into the soul of women, but men should acknowledge that their Creator has endowed men with reason and with the ability to be just; and reason deduces the justice of heeding what women collectively say regarding what should and should not be in woman's sphere."—*The Radiator.*

"SUFFRAGE is coming, just as surely as victory is coming for the Allies. As President Wilson so clearly states, the question is bound up with world democracy, and if the United States is to maintain its position as the leader in world democracy, it must have universal suffrage."—Jackson, Miss., *News.*

South Dakota's Citizenship Measure

THE FACULTY OF SOUTH DAKOTA'S SUFFRAGE SCHOOL

"WE look to you to wage the finest campaign South Dakota has ever had. It is a fight in the cause of patriotism and there must be no stone left unturned that will bring victory to the polls November 5." This is practically what the legislators of South Dakota told the women of that state when the justly famous "Amendment E" was passed in the special session of the legislature of that state in 1918.

Amendment E is unique, in that it makes citizenship the basis of participation in governmental affairs. Without the knowledge of the suffragists of South Dakota, the legislature framed the amendment to the Woman Suffrage Amendment which makes it a citizenship bill, totally disregarding that time-honored phrase "without regard to sex." South Dakota is too much abreast of the spirit of the times to make anything but citizenship the basis of the right of suffrage. When Mrs. John L. Pyle, President of the Universal Franchise League, and the other women of that body, were told of the action of the Legislature, they offered to forego the proposed campaign for the suffrage amendment in order to devote their energies solely to war service, sure that South Dakota men would never let a citizenship measure go down to defeat. But legislators and other men interested in the measure urged the women to proceed with their campaign, holding it to be part of the patriotic work that confronted the loyal women of the state.

SOUTH DAKOTA is a "first paper" state, under its present laws, which means that there are many men in that state enjoying the full privileges of citizenship and, in some cases, holding office, though they have only declared intention of becoming citizens. No longer content to let this remain, South Dakota's men and women are using every effort to make citizenship the requirement for full participation in governmental affairs.

How South Dakota came to hit upon the happy union of the suffrage and citizenship clauses in one amendment is explained by Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, Corresponding Secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association who, as the chairman of Campaigns and Surveys for the National body, was recently in South Dakota.

"A special session of the South Dakota Legislature, convening in 1918 to enact war emergency measures, faced the necessity of correcting the state's lax election law which permits men to vote before they swear allegiance to the United States. The Legislature, in regular session in 1917, had passed a woman suffrage amendment. These bills both pertained to the qualifications of voters and therefore had to be amendments to Article 7 of the Constitution which defined them.

"It has been suggested that the suffrage amendment and the amendment taking the franchise from aliens not naturalized should have been submitted as separate propositions and not included in one amendment. This seems reasonable but was in fact impossible. With one amendment to Article 7 already submitted, any proposed amendment to that amendment had to be germane to it. If two separate amendments had been submitted the first would have defined electors as *men and women*, with the necessary qualifications as to age and residence, who are either citizens or had declared their intention to become such; the other would have defined as electors *men* who were citizens, either native born or naturalized.

"If one of the amendments had carried and the other had failed, the intention of the voters would of course have been plain and the effect of the amendment easy to determine, but if both had carried there would then have been two definitions as to who should be an elector, each as conclusive as the other upon the question involved, and the two so inconsistent that each would destroy the effect of the other. It will thus readily be seen that the amendment to eliminate the word 'male' which had been passed by the regular session of the Legislature could not be amended by one which would pertain only to males. Therefore, in order to submit the anti-alien measure, it was necessary to incorporate it in the already submitted woman suffrage amendment. The amendment to the amendment was therefore passed and is known as Amendment E."

MRS. FRANK J. SHULER

Mrs. Shuler is enthusiastic over Amendment E. "It is a patriotic amendment. It gives the ballot to American citizens and denies it to the alien who does not intend to become an American." Two reasons for its passage stand out:

"First, war involves both men and women, and women as a necessary industrial force in government should be invested with the full rights of citizenship.

"Second, enemy aliens are not willing to fight for us and therefore they should not be entrusted to vote for us. It was found in South Dakota during the draft that many men who should be a part of the draft could not be inducted into the national army because they had only declared intention to become citizens. Yet they had been enjoying rights and privileges denied the loyal American women of that state.

"TO pass Amendment E will benefit the women who are sacrificing so much in this world struggle. It will bring to the immigrant a realization of the value of citizenship and the friendly alien will be willing to wait for the ballot until he has passed the probation period. To pass such an amendment with citizenship as its basis will show the enemy alien that America has no place for the man who would make financial profit out of the country which he has adopted, while cherishing the ideals of a despotic and militaristic government. I believe that the men of South Dakota will realize they can best safeguard their homes by giving the ballot to the women of the state who are wholeheartedly with their country in its aims and purposes, and by taking political privilege from men who still admit their loyalty to the Kaiser."

Governor Norbeck is well known as a champion of the woman suffrage cause and politicians and press stand with him in the campaign to make South Dakota's electorate 100 per cent American. But to make assurance of support doubly sure the Republican and Democratic parties of the state at their respective conventions on July 2 came out unequivocally for suffrage for the women of that state and of the nation. It was a glorious day in South Dakota's suffrage annals.

(*Continued on page* 158)

Parties and Primaries

Part One

By Mary Sumner Boyd

BEHIND the official government by constitutional authorities there exists in the United States, as in practically all civilized countries, what might be called an unofficial government by parties. The Constitution gives the government its form, the parties give it its life. So thoroughly is party control recognized as the life of government that the word "politics," the Greek word for government itself, is used to describe it.

A political party is defined by Professor Macy as "an agency for co-ordinating and expressing the general will of the subjects of a large and populous state." By Ray* it is described more concretely as "a durable organization of individuals or groups of individuals fluctuating in personnel and numbers, united by common principles or a common policy."

The political party educates and organizes public opinion by discussion of public questions. It does through group action for the voter what he cannot do alone. It crystalizes the public opinion it creates or represents in a "platform," a series of "planks," or formally expressed demands on government. Only by controlling the government through holding its offices can the party carry out its platforms. Therefore, it selects candidates for office and organizes and finances campaigns for their election.

This actual control of government by the party system in order to carry out live social objects has in the words of Ray "breathed the breath of life into the inert governmental organism." Through politics government grows and changes with the changing social needs of the governed.

The party system is as old as the government of the United States. Under various names the history of the Republican and Democratic parties is co-extensive with the history of the United States. Parties are national in origin; not state but class lines form their limits.

SINCE the struggle at the Constitutional Convention between the Federalism of Hamilton and the Democracy of Jefferson a fundamental governmental issue between parties has been the scope of the Federal Government. Around this question the two major parties were built up. This is the first plank in their platform. The Federalists, who may be roughly identified with the later Republicans, believed in a strong national government based upon liberal interpretation of the Constitution; the Democrats, in a strictly circumscribed Federal Government based upon literal interpretation of the Constitution.

The people vs. the favored classes—democracy in its general sense—has been another governmental issue between Democrats and Republicans. This issue, unlike States Rights, has not been left to the two major parties. Most minor parties have made of the people their whole platform, the planks being all of a nature to increase the people's power. True, some have interpreted the people to be the agricultural classes, only one-sixth of our population; others have interpreted them to be the wage earners, about two-fifths of our population, but few have represented privilege vs. the common people. Of strictly governmental planks which in these minor platforms have aimed to increase the people's power are those looking toward direct democracy, such as the initiative, referendum and recall.

Since the life of a nation is dependent on the livelihood of its people it is not surprising that the two great parties soon added an economic issue; indeed, it may be said that States Rights vs. Federalism had opposing economic bases in slavery vs. commerce. The purely economic question on which the great parties differed was the tariff or tax on imported commodities. The Republicans stood and stand now for a high enough tariff to enable the nation to develop its own "infant industries" and become self-sufficient. The Democrats oppose this protective tariff. Looking at the matter from the consumers', not the manufacturers', point of view they advocate such an interchange of commodities between countries as will keep prices low, and only sufficient tariff to furnish an income to the government. "Tariff for revenue only" is their cry. It must be said, however, that for various reasons, too complex to explain here, in practice the Democratic revenue tariff has to-day much the same effect on the consumer's pocketbook as has the Republican protective tariff. Short of adopting the British principle of Free Trade it is difficult to draw tariff lines.

Closely bound up with the tariff is the economic question of the trusts or monopolies. The Democrats would prevent trusts; the Republicans at first took no action against them, but later adopted a policy of regulation.

This later policy was adopted at least in part in response to criticism by the Democrats and the minor parties. While the party educates the public, the public on its side educates the party so that old party issues are pushed into the background in favor of new. The public opinion which most effectively educates a party is that which is organized and expressed in the platforms of opposition parties. The major parties in power are continually seeking to defend their records and to commend themselves to the people and secure their votes by adopting new planks. These they take almost invariably from other platforms.

Among the principal minor parties in the history of the United States were the agrarian parties of the Middle West, the Populists, Greenbackers, Free Silverites of the last generation. The present farmers' party is the Farmers' Nonpartisan League founded in North Dakota in 1915, which has now organized in many middle western states and has recently entered New York. Among its demands are publicly owned flour mills, elevators, packing and storage plants, government control of transportation, prohibition and woman suffrage. Labor has been represented in politics by several parties, but the most vigorous expression of its demands is the platform of the present Socialist party.

IN the presidential campaign of 1912 the Progressive party polled over four million votes; at the last presidential election this party was amalgamated with the Republican party. From its platform, many planks of which it shared with one or another of the other minor parties, the Republican and Democratic platforms have borrowed many suggestions. A party which can in a sense be called successor to the Progressive party is the National party formed in the spring of 1917; which also owes a debt to the Socialist party for its platform. The Prohibition party stands fifth in the vote it polls.

The organization of political parties in America is, Professor Dealey tells us, the best type of political organization in the world. At the top is an executive body called the National Committee. As a presidential election approaches this body calls a convention made up of delegates from each state. This convention nominates the presidential candidate, draws up a platform and appoints a new National Committee to carry on the presidential campaign. Another committee carries on congressional campaigns every two years. The state is organized like the nation, only whereas the two national committees are intermittent bodies, the state central committee made up usually of one delegate from each county, is permanent keeping the party business going all the time. For local business and local elections there are county committees made up generally of one delegate from each town and city committee; and city committees of one from each precinct or election district. Some county committees are large; the New York County Committee has many hundred members.

Thus the general lines of political organization are the lines of National, State and local government. In the control of the party committees is a perfect machine organized in such detail that in every precinct each of the two to four hundred voters is reached during a campaign and every party vote brought out.

A party is in control and can push its policies when it holds a majority in a legislature. This gives it the chairmanship and a majority on all committees which consider bills introduced. It gives it also the speakership of the House for the Speaker is elected by majority vote. He has large control over legislation, for he has power to give the floor to members in debate, to refer bills and to make committee appointments.

(Continued on page 158)

PARTIES AND PRIMARIES

Parts One and Two, in this issue and that of July 27, will be followed by

A SERIES OF ARTICLES ON THE VARIOUS POLITICAL PARTIES

telling why each has the best of all possible platforms. In the August numbers of

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

reasons for voting the Democratic, Republican, Prohibition, Socialist and National tickets will be presented by well-known leaders in each party.

This series will begin with an article on August 3, by Ellis Meredith, Director of Publicity of the Woman's Bureau of the National Democratic Committee.

* Introduction to Political Parties.

THE GENERAL COURT *Schenck and Mead, Architects.*

The War-Boom City

Housing in Bridgeport

ONE of the needs of the new war-boom city, the municipality created by the munition making or ship building plant, is proper housing. And one of the people who has helped solve such a problem in war inflated Bridgeport, Connecticut, is Miss Marcia Mead of the firm of Schenck and Mead, 105 West Fortieth Street, Manhattan.

She was the first woman graduate of the School of Architecture in Columbia University and has specialized on community housing and town planning. Some of this particularized training found expression in community homes on the outskirts of a staid old Colonial American city which has suddenly acquired all the features of a western boom town.

The same phenomenal growth is turning Birmingham, Alabama, into an upreaching town of skyscrapers. Ship-building operations are writing new housing needs all over the country.

Things are happening in these war-boom towns just now, and one would like to know how these happenings are being met; and especially how far-sighted women are planning to overcome difficulties.

War towns present a spectacular movement differing from anything the world has ever seen, a rush of prosperous work with intolerable accompaniments.

The speeding up incident to munition making has necessitated other speeding up. Allied industries are going full-steam ahead. Prices of rents and provisions have taken on the wings of the aeroplane.

"The prices here in Bridgeport are something fierce," a young Connecticut laborer is quoted as saying. Although he had only himself and his young wife to support he found that the $20 which should have lasted a week lasted four days. "Now there's only $2.10 left," he ended dolefully.

And the young husband was only one of many plaintiffs in the affair of Bridgeport prices.

"New York has nothing on us for high prices," said a woman who kept account of the high cost of discomfort in Connecticut and compared it with the Metropolitan expenses of her brother.

In a careful survey, *Women as Munition Workers*, Miss Amy Hewes tells something about what happened in the war-boom town of Bridgeport when the rush of munition making struck it; for what happened in Bridgeport was as unexpected as what happened in Belgium.

Bridgeport was as badly stifled under the financial depression of 1914 as any other American city—more so than many. But its population of a little more than 100,000 began to speed up in the fall of 1915 and by the time the 1916 directory was prepared, the city's population had increased 37 per cent over that of 1910.

To every house its own street door

Millions of dollars were expended in erecting new munition factories and the contagion of prosperity struck the city.

When prosperity comes in at the factory, rents go up in the household. This is just as axiomatic as its prototype about love and poverty. The factory owner profits, the landlord profits, the merchant profits, but the householder is always about two jumps behind his rent schedule. For what he gets in advanced wages must go not only to the landlord but to the merchant and the railroad and the water company and the gas corporation, each one of whom has raised the cost of its own commodity. Thus it happens that in Bridgeport, with work at high speed and wage scales rising there has been much discomfort and even misery, because of the general unpreparedness of such a city for the increase in inhabitants.

The trolley service, adequate for 100,000, became a daily misery to the 140,000 people dependent upon it. Innumerable honking jitneys jacked up the insufficient transportation, themselves insufficient. The foreign money order business in the overcrowded local post-office showed an increase on July 31, 1916, of 88 per cent over the record of the year ending July 31, 1915.

Money became active. People mortgaged their homes to take advantage of new business opportunities. Rents leaped, as houses became scarce. And in the scale of their rising there was discomfort for the many, and tragedy for the unfortunates. A woman with six children and a sick husband reported rent raised monthly from $17 to $18; to $19 and two months later to $24. When a new raise was threatened she complained to the city authorities. Another landlord had a crescendo of prices in seven months from $16 to $20 in a house where three large families lived with-

out bath or wash tubs and with one toilet for all. Speculators bought up houses where rents had been $12 and $14 and put them at once up to $18.

One young married couple, with an income of $18, is a case cited in Miss Hewes's survey. They could not find a flat within their income, and perched uncomfortably in one room, with the furniture they had bought for their new home stacked about them.

Small, cold cottages at the nearby summer beaches became a final resort for many. Extra stoves were set up in flimsy cottages meant for the torrid zone weather of an American summer. "And the frequent snow and ice, the lack of proper sanitary and heating arrangements and the long car ride to their work, were not the only drawbacks to healthful home life. The usual cheap summer amusement places still flourished and exercised distinctly undesirable influences."

Old residents suffered from the sudden ousting because of rents. Incoming workers were almost in worse plight. Like Noah's dove they could not find a place to alight.

The multiple dwelling began to make itself seen in the town which had been one of individual homes on much bepraised tree-lined streets. The laws for overcrowding were strained to the breaking point, many families averaging more than one and one half persons to a room. "Each month it became less possible to pare down other items to pay the high rents." There was less meat, less bread, less milk.

Clearly something had to be done in Bridgeport. The civic spirit of the community conscience was stirring.

"EVEN while the city seemed to be asleep," says Miss Amy Hewes, "new ideas were fermenting. Bridgeport had ceased to be a typical American industrial city and had become a unique American civic community."

It was this new Bridgeport questing for an adequate remedy for its problems that found Miss Marcia Mead, architect, and gave her a chance to work out some plans from a woman's point of view. The Bridgeport Housing Company, a group of individuals, some of them manufacturers, some, public-spirited souls who happened incidentally to be on the Chamber of Commerce, started on a laboratory method of working out the housing problem.

No one was sure whether the multiple dwelling, community housing or the detached small home would work into the swiftest alleviation. So this adventurous group determined to experiment with all three and await results. It was a genuine scientific research which was undertaken, an adventuring into hot-water central heating, among other things. The housing company put up capital like good sports for a much needed war measure. If you have an idea about how to house people in decent comfort with a fair return on the money invested, go to it," they said, in effect, to Miss Mead. Eventually they put $1,000,000 in the project, and the government is now backing a vastly larger scheme to house 6,000 people.

Miss Mead's immediate problem in the Connecticut Avenue development was community housing, a matter in which she has worked out theories of her own. This plan, covering a small tract of land, included eighty-seven row houses of single and two-family type, taking care of 139 families in apartments ranging from

MISS MARCIA MEAD,

An architect who specializes on the housewife's needs and has just been elected to the American Institute of Architects.

two rooms and bath to five rooms and bath. They were built at an estimated average of $2,603 per family for building and $449 for land and development, together with streets, playgrounds, garden patch. The development occupies approximately one city block and is so laid out that there is a central playground, an open plaza for gatherings of adults, garden and clothes-drying space and intersecting roads and walks for delivery purposes.

About 60 per cent of the total development has been equipped with circulating hot water system supplied from an adjoining power-house.

In connection with this group there are two stores. One, at least, will be run on a co-operative basis and will handle all food products which can be distributed through co-operative buying. The housing company's ideal is to make housekeeping easy, and rents as low as possible. Rents range from $15 to $29 for the apartments heated individually by hot air furnaces. For the portion heated by the central hot water system a variable charge will be made on the basis of the number of rooms, a maximum monthly charge in winter, a minimum charge in summer and an intermediate charge in spring and fall.

The company will supply a gardener and repair man, that is if there are gardeners and repair men extant in these manless United States.

At present every house is rented and payments in excess of rent may be applied towards ownership. When any tenant shall have paid in 10 per cent with interest of the cost of any separate house over and above his rent, the company will sell the house to this tenant on the instalment plan. This is especially designed so that newly married young people can begin saving and still live decently.

One part of the plan which shows a woman's touch is the placing of the children's playground in the center of the block, away from all automobiles and easily guarded from the *kitchen* windows of the houses. This means an oversight of the children at play by mothers at their housework.

ANOTHER feminine detail is the effect of privacy and individuality. Each tenant has his individual entrance, front and back, individual porch and yard with lighting and ventilation.

The houses are in the main rented to skilled workmen, clerks and office workers. The scheme has been worked out on a mildly remunerative basis, returning 6 per cent on the money invested by the housing company. It was not intended as a speculative venture.

But these are not the only feminine notes Miss Mead succeeded in interpolating into the "Connecticut Development."

"When homes are being built," says Miss Mead, "the housewife should be consulted; for the work of taking care of the home falls to her lot and it is astonishing to what a degree the plan of the house lightens or complicates her burdens. The architect should know all about her particular system of work, the placing of stove and sink and table and cupboard."

And then there is the question of light, of cross-ventilation, wall spacing for furniture, beloved of the home maker.

Windows, now! They are a tender passion with Miss Mead. She says she was even obliged to curb her ardor for windows to fit city ordinances. There are no rooms in Miss Mead's house without cross-ventilation.

THE woman's point of view as worked out by Miss Mead has made its impression even upon the federal-endowed scheme of housing.

Woman's long remonstrance against sinks and tubs set too low found a voice at last and plans accepted by the new and larger Administration housing scheme will show higher sinks and wash tubs. Miss Mead says that she had no trouble in convincing working men of the need for changing the sinks after she had taken the pains and trouble to demonstrate her point. For that is what she cunningly and skilfully put through, a ventilation of the defects of the kitchen arrangements for women which have been standardized by masculine architects, masculine carpenters, masculine plumbers.

She had two sets of tubs and sinks arranged, one at standard level, one at her specified level. She showed the assembled workmen who stood around in an interested semicircle that in order to use the low type, even short women must bend forward at the waist, putting a tiresome strain on muscles at the small of the back. She let them try for themselves and see just how exhausting it would be to bend down to a low washtub. Then she demonstrated the hygienic advantage of the high sinks and tubs, proving that the use of shoulder and arm muscles brought into play when the body is erect really makes for good health while the stooping position brings about bodily disorder.

The only real contest over these changes of levels in working surfaces came, not from workmen, but from managers who wanted to install low sinks because they were of standard make, because nobody had to go through an arduous process of thinking to adhere to an established custom, and just naturally because plumbers never had set sinks any other way. Why are women messing in the business of plumbers and architects anyway?

However there they are—higher sinks and tubs in the community housing plan for 139 families achieved by Miss Mead's own firm, and assured for 6,000 other people.

In Memory of Two Suffragists

By Alice Stone Blackwell

IN the passing of Miss Mary Curry Desha Breckinridge the world has lost a true soldier of the Kingdom of Light. In the simple service held for her at the nurses' home of the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago Jane Addams well described her as a pioneer woman, a pioneer missionary of social service.

Born of a famous old Kentucky family, a sister of Miss Sophonisota Breckinridge, she early showed her quality. While scarcely more than a child, with no encouragement from her family, she took a kindergarten course, because her people would not consent to her training for a nurse. She became one of the first kindergarten teachers of Lexington, Ky., and also started a night school, where she and other volunteers taught poor boys.

In the Spanish war she longed inexpressibly to go into the hospitals, but again deferred to the objections of her family. Soon after, however, she took a nurse's training, first in New York, later at the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago. She then went to the insane hospital at Elgin, Ill., where the first advance was made in giving to those mentally ill the same skilled nursing as is given to physical illness. She was the first trained nurse in the United States to undertake the care of the insane.

After her service at Elgin she gave herself for five years to discovering and caring for persons suffering from tuberculosis, in the poorest and most crowded parts of Chicago. Then she made a survey of the rural districts in Michigan, the first undertaken in this country, following the lead of Canada, and for two years she set an example on which like surveys in other states have been modeled.

At the time of the Dayton flood she was one of the first to the rescue, arriving even before the flood had gone down, and facing hardship and danger.

SHE was one of the first to answer the call of France for nurses. She went out with the unit from Chicago in May, 1915, served at a base hospital just behind the firing line as long as the unit stayed, and then joined the American Ambulance at Neuilly-sur-Seine. After the United States entered the war she went to the Red Cross hospital in Paris and toiled there, happy in her work, when she heard that she might be of help in organizing the Barrow unit. For that sole purpose she hurried home. There was a delay in the organization of the unit, and she started to take a course in anaesthesia at the Lakeside Hospital in Cleveland so as to be of more service on her return to France. But she contracted grippe; and her years of hardship and overwork had made her unable to throw it off. Her brother, Desha Breckinridge, writes in the Lexington *Herald:*

"Something of her spirit may be gleaned from one incident. Sitting at her bedside, the cry was forced from my lips: 'It's a bitter price to pay, Curry!' Her spirit flashed to her eyes and drove all semblance of pain away, her tired face broke into a smile, and she said: 'No, Desha! No price is too high to pay to have helped as many as I have helped in France!'

"It was not a long life—not long enough for her ever to have done a selfish or a cowardly thing, ever to have told an untruth, ever to have failed to respond to an appeal for help. But into it was crowded as much of service as we believe it possible to be crowded into so few years."

The memorial resolutions passed by the graduate nurses of Lexington said, in part:

"Her best years were spent in doing good, in battling against the dominion of human suffering, in behalf of the weak and the poor and the undefended. Generous of her service, even unto prodigality, cheerful, helpful, just, inspired with enthusiasm for all that was courageous and clean-minded, friendly, candid, modest, uncompromising with wrong, regarding wealth as dross, and public preferment as unworthy unless embellished by sincerity and sacrifice, her passing brings a loss to us we cannot measure; but in that passing leaves an example that will abide."

The Lucy Stone Centennial

AUGUST 13, 1918, will be the one hundredth anniversary of Lucy Stone's birth. The day is always celebrated by various local suffrage clubs, in different parts of the country; and sometimes a number of New England suffragists gather from different towns and villages to hold a special celebration at the farm house near West Brookfield, Massachusetts, where Lucy Stone was born. Friends who may have it in view to make a pilgrimage to the place this year are asked by the family not to do so, as particular circumstances make it inconvenient. Very near that date, the stork is expected to arrive at the old farm house, bringing a little great-grand-niece or great-grand-nephew of Lucy Stone. But many suffrage clubs will, no doubt, celebrate in their own localities the one hundredth birthday of the woman who did so much valiant pioneer work for the cause in the dark and difficult early days. In the hearts of those who knew her, the memory of her courage and sweetness will never die; and to thousands of younger women, the story of her life has been an inspiration.

Those who cannot get together for a celebration should celebrate individually by doing some bit of good suffrage work. That is what would please her best. Send a contribution to the suffrage treasury, or write to your Representative in the Legislature urging the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, or write a letter advocating equal suffrage to your local paper, or persuade a friend to subscribe for the *Woman Citizen.*

To-day the cause for which Lucy Stone worked so long and so unselfishly is touching its triumph. Let us hope that she and the other pioneers know it and are glad!

Object to Guardianship

"THE faith of liberalism is that in the long run self-government is the best government. Millions of private persons would lead more 'prosperous' lives if they were under wise care, but that is no argument for putting half the human race under the guardianship of people who claim to know what is good for them."

Doesn't it sound as if the man who said that were making a speech for woman suffrage? But he was not. He was talking in behalf of Home Rule for Ireland.

The World Moves On

THE fall of the Bastile has been celebrated this year by all the Allied powers. They do well to celebrate it. Yet when that event took place, it was a portent of dismay to almost every established government in Europe. It typified the overthrowing of the old order, under which the people had suffered for so many centuries without redress. It was the picturesque and dramatic announcement that submission was henceforth to be exchanged for active resistance.

The resistance widened and grew. It was accomplished by all sorts of excesses—excesses that were the greater because of the greatness of the oppression that had gone before. Liberty was baptized with blood, and, in every monarchial country, those who hated and feared liberty cried out against the bloodshed, while at the bottom of their hearts it was not the abuses of freedom that they feared so much as freedom itself. Their nerves had stood without a shudder all the bloodshed and cruelty that had been committed to keep the people down.

For generations the name of the French Revolution was anathema to all the reactionaries in all the monarchies of the world. Even in the United States, up to a few years ago, the anti-suffragists used to declare, as a taunt, that the suffrage movement in America was the daughter of the French Revolution—although Margaret Brent and Abigail Adams had taken their stand for freedom before the Bastile fell. To play the Marseillaise was considered hardly respectable. Now it is played as freely and enthusiastically as the Star Spangled Banner. The world now realizes that the great thing was the birth of liberty, and that the excesses accompanying it were of small moment in comparison. Even the anti-suffragists see it now, if they happen to live in an Allied country.

It is well that they see it at last. A few years hence they may also see the inconsistency of their present attitude. They rejoice in the fall of the Bastile, though it was followed by the Reign of Terror; but they object to woman suffrage because some unwise women once picketed the White House. They glory in the French Revolution, although most of the men who took part in it were atheists; yet they urge as a serious objection to equal suffrage that Mrs. Stanton wrote "The Woman's Bible!"

All movements for human freedom are spiritually akin; and clear-sighted people can perceive the relationship, without having to wait to get a long historical perspective. They can also distinguish the kernel from the husk, the righteous principle from all the excesses and vagaries that accompany the assertion of it. The true friends of freedom have long rejoiced in the French Revolution, and thrilled to the strains of the Marseillaise. Now even the eyes of the blind are being opened, and the ears of the deaf unstopped.

MRS. SAMUEL CASTLEMAN,
President of the Louisville Suffrage Association under whose auspices the Military Ball was held

MRS. JOHN GLOVER SOUTH, OF FRANKFORT,
President Kentucky Equal Rights Association

MRS. EDMUND M. POST, OF PADUCAH
Chairman of Patronesses Committee for Military Ball

Financing The

Kentucky's Military Ball

AN open air fête and officers' ball was the characteristically Southern entertainment, given by belles of Kentucky, to raise the quota for the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., pledged by the Louisville Woman's Suffrage Association. Old time Southern patriotism was in evidence, along with the traditional beauty and grace and pretty frocks of Kentuckians.

Noticeable, also, were traditional family names known in Southern history for generations. The fête, which was gay with flower-girls and fortune tellers and pretty venders of cigarettes, was no less splendid with military men in dress uniforms. The ball served the double purpose of raising money for foreign hospitals supported in France by the National American Woman Suffrage Association and bidding "Godspeed" to the members of the 84th division.

The presence of Brigadier-General Wilder and Brigadier-General Devore and of staff officers, Captain Willis Hale and Captain Griswold, added to the military features of the ball, which seemed to appeal especially to officers. Among others prominent in army circles who helped make the ball a success were Colonel Gibson and Colonel Van Duyne.

MRS. SAMUEL C. HENNING, OF LOUISVILLE,
Congressional Chairman of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association; Chairman of Ticket Selling for the Ball

Wisconsin's Relief Shop

AS the result of the management of the Relief Shop at Madison for a week, plus some personal subscriptions, the Dane County Equal Suffrage League has sent to the Wisconsin fund for the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., a check for $481.75 with the assurance that some small checks which will follow will probably bring the total up to $500. The Relief Shop is a combination of a continuous White Elephant Sale, Gift Shop and Rummage Sale. The rent of the shop is donated. Any society may secure use of the shop for a given length of time for any patriotic purpose and inherit all contributions left by societies which formerly occupied it, leaving for other societies any contributions not sold. The Relief Shop has been open several days a week for more than a year and has been the source of large subscriptions for different objects. Mrs. Eugene H. Byrne is president of the Dane County Equal Suffrage League. The Oversea Hospitals fund goes well in Wisconsin, $1,300 having been already contributed.

Oversea Hospitals

They Borrowed Soldiers

THE ingenious chairman of the Indiana State Committee for the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., carried out a novel plan for the fund raising of Indiana's quota pledged to the suffrage hospitals.

She arranged with the Commandant of Fort Benjamin Harrison for "the loan of fifty soldier boys" of the noted Tenth Infantry Regiment. The troops were brought to Muncie in a special traction car, under the care of one of Muncie's boys, Lieutenant Barrett, and were served a bountiful dinner at the Masonic Temple by the women of the Eastern Star. A feast they said they would never forget.

In the evening the boys showed some remarkable military feats, much to the satisfaction of the people of the city who had not seen many of the highly specialized war manœuvres before. The exhibition netted $200 for Indiana's share of the suffrage hospitals.

For War and Suffrage

WHILE pushing heavy political work forward, Tennessee suffragists have found time to work for the Oversea Hospitals. Four of the ward organizations of Nashville, Tennessee gave two card parties, Mrs. John Bardsdale, Tenth Ward, $79; Mrs. Joseph Fall, Eleventh Ward; Miss Mary Lipe, Twenty-first Ward; Miss Matilda Porter, Seventh Ward, $85. The Memphis, Tennessee, Suffrage League gave an entertainment for several worthy causes, the Women's Oversea Hospitals receiving $100 of the proceeds. With some personal subscriptions, including $25 from Mrs. McVeigh of Memphis, the association was able to send to the Overseas, $300, July 1.

(*Continued on page 158*)

New Views of Woman's Place

ELNA MUNCH, M.P.
Her place is in the Danish Parliament

A MESSAGE just received at the National American Woman Suffrage Association headquarters by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, from Frau Elna Munch, wife of the Danish Minister of War, gives the names of the nine women elected to the Danish Parliament. Those in the upper house, the Landstringet, are Ninna Bang, Social Democrat, Marie Hjelmer, Radical; Marie Christensen, Olga Kundsen and Inger Smidt, Liberal.

In the lower house, the Folkthing, Helge Larsen is the Socialist representative; Mathilde Hanschultz and Karen Ankerstedt, Conservatives and Frau Elna Munch, Radicals.

Frau Munch, who has been for a long time leader of the Danish Woman Suffrage Society, affiliated with the International Suffrage Alliance of which Mrs. Catt is president, is a member of the Copenhagen Town Council. Mrs. Helga Larsen, a barrister, and Miss Karen Ankersted are also members of the Copenhagen Town Council. Miss Mathilde Hanschultz is another barrister.

Since Danish women have had full suffrage they have made swift advances on legislative questions. In Copenhagen a new child labor law has lately been achieved.

Women have been elected to the three commissions to consider rights in the family. And a stern fight is on to give mothers equal guardianship rights. "Let no candidate have a single woman's vote who has not given a clear promise to support the reform of this law," said the Danish official journal early this year.

A widow's pension law has also received attention this year, and the right of women theological students in the University of Copenhagen to enter pulpits is one of the most recent feminist reforms considered in Denmark.

THE first woman Judge of the Juvenile Court of any city is Kathryn Sellers, whose nomination as Judge of the Juvenile Court at Washington, D. C., has been sent to the Senate by the President of the United States. Miss Sellers is a graduate (1913) an LL.M. and an LL.D. of Washington College of Law, on whose faculty she is Professor of International Law. At the time of her appointment she was Bibliographer and Librarian of the Carnegie Endowment and connected with the Department of State in a confidential capacity at a "dollar a year."

Miss Sellers is the daughter of the late John H. Sellers of Marysville, Union County, Ohio. She is a sister of Captain C. F. Sellers, and

JUDGE KATHRYN SELLERS
Her place is on the Juvenile court bench

Chairman of the Washington College of Law Auxiliary of the Red Cross, one of the first Red Cross units organized after the entrance of the United States into the war.

The position of associate judge in the juvenile court is held by women in Chicago and Los Angeles, but Miss Sellers is pioneer as judge of such a court. This is not the first time a woman has been urged for this court in Washington. In 1912 Dr. Ellen Spencer Mussey, founder and Honorary Dean of Washington College of Law, was strongly recommended to fill a vacancy in that court.

Another graduate of Washington College of Law and a member of its faculty, Florence Etheridge, has been appointed probate attorney for the Miami Indians in Oklahoma.

Woman's Association of Commerce, U. S. A.

THIS week has marked another advance in woman's achievements—the second annual Convention of Business Women was held in Cincinnati July 16 to 19.

More than 300 women from 26 different states came together for the avowed purpose of taking counsel respecting the great problems affecting our nation in this crisis, and particularly those conditions which are so rapidly changing the economic status of women all over the world.

Great responsibilities are being placed upon women now, and it is accounted time to bring to the attention of the people of this country America's greatest asset, the undiscovered ability of its women. In the past men have glorified their achievements in the progress of the world, thus stimulating other men to greater efforts. In the future women are to do this. Mrs. Rip Van Winkle is awakening to proclaim herself to the world.

The convention was called by the Women's Association of Commerce, U. S. A., and its president, Florence King, expressed the opinion of thousands of women in her preliminary announcement of the convention's reason for being:

"The present is woman's golden opportunity for advancement in the business world. The entrance of women into the industrial world is of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the War Department, which recently authorized a statement that equal pay for equal work done by women filling the places of men in war industries would be the policy of the Army Ordnance Department. This affords the most wonderful opportunity for women to demonstrate their real ability to work shoulder to shoulder with men. And they are doing it successfully."

THE tone of the convention was intensely patriotic, and these business women have succeeded in contributing a new war song to the country. A cash prize for the best song expressive of the "sentiment of the Twentieth Century Woman" was awarded to "Woman's Day," written by Mary A. Stern:

Tune: "The Red, White and Blue"

America, Queen of all Nations,
Thy daughters bring homage to thee!
We offer our lives as libations
To pour on thy shrine, Liberty!
As shoulder to shoulder advancing,
We march with a song and a cheer,
Toward our goal every eye forward glancing,
The triumph of woman is near!

CHORUS:

Three cheers, woman's day dawns anew!
Three cheers for our cause just and true!
As shoulder to shoulder advancing
We march 'neath the Red, White and Blue!

Down the ages there comes softly stealing
The echo of voices in prayer;
We, too, for our victory appealing,
Pray justice may reign everywhere.
For woman her bondage has broken,
As with man in life's battles she fights;
Her work and her winnings betoken
That woman is gaining her rights.

CHORUS:

Three cheers, woman's day dawns anew!
Three cheers for our cause just and true!
For woman her bondage has broken,
To march 'neath the Red White and Blue!

One of the most interesting speakers at the convention was the Hon. Mary G. Bellamy, a member of the Legislature from the State of Wyoming.

Many of the large business houses in the United States had representatives at the convention, and several of them sent their most

(*Continued on page* 158)

The Woman Who Saw It First

By Louise Connolly

THE ways by which men—and women—learn the open secrets of God's ways with humanity are ever the same. Many men collect many facts, and record them. Then comes the seer, waves the quite unmagic wand of the systematic thinker, and the facts group themselves. Then, lo, the Principle.

At Suffrage Headquarters long sat women with shears, patiently snipping and filing innocent little paragraphs from the daily press, paragraphs overlooked by the men upon the watch towers. These watchmen blew loudly their trumpets, and shouted messages about Efficiency Methods and Big Business, what time efficiency crept modestly out of the cellar windows and business crawled silently from attic hatches, and the office force at headquarters wielded their shears like multiple Fates, and filled their ever-bulging files.

A woman in Italy, inflamed by her inherited love of the sea, studies navigation—snip. A woman in Washington Market, makes fame as a lobster merchant—snap. A batch of wireless operators, when the Government sighs for more, mention casually, "You mibht get the person who taught us. She couldn't get a license because of her sex, but all us pupils got 'em"—snip, snap. Is it aviators that are wanted? Here is a woman teaching the boys to fly on the Mexican border. The headquarters' shears grew dull; paragraphs accumulated; files bulged.

Then came a woman with red-brown hair and red-brown eyes, and a systematizing mind. She emptied those bulging files—they are at the command of any woman—or man—with an orderly intellect and an honest heart—and she waved her wand. Presto, the principle.

But halt! The good teacher fits her teaching to her pupils. Mrs. Daggett—Did I mention that it was Mrs. Daggett? Her name is Mabel Potter Daggett, and she wrote aforetime other tales, both true and True. Mrs. Daggett knows that from days of old he who merely marshaled facts and formulated principles generally got condemned to unpleasant recompense, according to the customs of his time. She aspired not to be a Galileo. So she presented her truth as a Pageant. In other words, she produced a Motion Picture, chromatic and bifocal.

SEE the Pageant move in her book, *"Women Wanted."*

Here is a pastor enlisted, and his wife unanimously elected by the congregation to his place.

Here the nurses on a hospital ship say "wounded first," pass their charges to safety and go quietly to their death.

In England 60,000 voluntary Red Cross members registered to serve under 3,000 trained nurses within a fortnight of the outbreak of the war.

In Italy, on the war's opening, 20,000 soldiers are released for duty by the service of women nurses.

In an English hospital a young girl orderly reports in matter-of-fact tones: "I have burned three amputated arms, two legs and a section of a jaw bone, and have carried one end of five coffins to the dead wagon!"

"Thanks," said the police, when an ambulance arrived, "the ladies have done this job."

"The Scottish Women's Hospitals are right behind the armies. Staffed from the surgeons to the ambulance corps entirely by women, they go out to any part of the war zone where the need is greatest. Their surgeons have stood at the operating table a week at a stretch with only an hour or two of sleep each night."

"There were forty-six British women who shared in the historic retreat of the Serbian army three hundred miles over the plains of Kossovo and the mountains of Albania. Men and cattle perished by the score. But the women doctors, freezing, starving, sleeping in the fields, all came through to Scutari."

"Here are girl window cleaners with pail and ladder coming down the Strand wearing khaki."

"France has 400,000 'munitionettes.'"

"In England women clerks number over 100,000."

"Katherine Harley lies at rest with the Croix de Guerre for bravery on her breast out there at the front of the conflict."

"THE French Academy out of seventy prizes in 1916 awarded no less than forty-seven to women as most distinguished examples of military courage!"

Read, on page 189 of Mrs. Daggett's record, what Sir William Beardmore says; on page 208, of feminine finance in France; on page 226, of the romance in a London city bank; on page 243, "a look backward in medicine"; on page 259, the story of the French Major Doctor Gerard-Mangin; on page 269, about Maude Royden, the clergyman. In fact, read the book.

Mrs. Daggett has a rather genial sense of humor. "The Englishman says: 'Votes for women are really impossible, don't you know. Why, if the British women had voted twelve years ago, there might not have been any battleships in 1914, and then where would England have been today?' But if the German women, too, had voted twelve years ago, have you thought how much happier the world might be today?'"

She occasionally indulges in gentle but nipping sarcasm, and her facility in epigram is great. "Every way I turn I am looking on men with broken bodies and women with broken hearts."

"When woman wins, the race wins."

"Dear lady of yesterday, your woman movement was militant against the Government; this woman movement is militant with the Government."

"Women before had to push their way in; women now are invited in."

"In a London tube station my startled gaze encountered a man on his knees scrubbing the floor and a woman at the window taking tickets."

"Christian lands unanimously deem it indelicate for a woman to talk to God from a pulpit."

"Lest we forget, this war was made in the land where woman's place was in the kitchen."

"We shall not blot out the Prussian military ideal until we have effaced the Prussian maternity ideal."

"Khaki is one of the most popular of Government offerings for women's wear."

As the moving pageant passes, we see its meaning, nor are we allowed to ignore whence that meaning gets its sanction.

Mrs. Daggett also doubts not—"through the ages one increasing purpose runs." "This is not our woman movement. This is His woman movement."

"It is the woman movement against which all the parliaments of men shall never again prevail. It is propelled by fearful cosmic forces. For, lo, the password the feminists have sought is found. And it is love—not logic!"

The office force at Headquarters sits faithfully clipping and filing. "We don't mean to be arrogant," they say, "we know that she had a reputation and a fountain pen, and an editor, and a public, and red-brown eyes, before she met us, and that she went to Europe and studied the phenomena in their natural habitat, but she certainly got her vision from our bulging files. And it is a heart-stirring pageant."

MABEL POTTER DAGGETT

IN advertising "Women Wanted," by Mabel Potter Daggett, the publishers say that every woman should read it. Let me amend this advertisement, and say that every man, also, should read this book. Let me refer men especially to Chapter 7, if there are any men still so benighted as to talk of "women's jobs and men's jobs." This chapter is a story of woman's progress in the medical profession. It seems that the British soldier has been able, in all the trenches, to get word that the Woman's Hospital in Endell street is the place to get to when a man is wounded. "Women surgeons are less hasty about cutting off arms and legs."

BEATRICE WINSOR, ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF THE NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Federal Suffrage Amendment

One More Reason

A YEAR ago the question of an amendment to the State Constitution extending suffrage to women in Massachusetts was presented to the Constitutional Convention, then in session. The amendment was referred to a committee for recommendation. After due consideration this committee voted, 9 to 6, to present an adverse report. So much business filled the days of the Convention that the body adjourned, and the report of the committee was placed on the order of business for the next session. In June of this year, shortly after the Convention had reassembled, the adverse report of the committee was accepted. The minority members of the committee were ready to carry the fight to the floor of the Convention last year, and were prepared to do the same this summer, but with the Federal Amendment pending it was deemed wiser by those who were working for the resolve in the Convention to make no fight at this time.

Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, the newly elected first vice-president and chairman of the Executive Board of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, commented upon this:

"It is rather unusual, perhaps, to rejoice in the defeat of any suffrage measure, but it certainly would have been disastrous at this time, when we are daily expecting news of the passage of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment by the United States Senate to have to supplement a campaign for ratification by our State Legislature of the Federal Amendment with an attempt to win on a referendum an amendment to the Massachusetts constitution.

"A year ago, when we asked the Constitutional Convention to present the amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts, we did not realize that Congress would act so quickly, and we were anxious to leave no stone unturned which would help toward equal franchise. Today we are waiting for the opportunity to ask our State Legislature to ratify the action of Congress and place Massachusetts among the first in this progressive movement, as, we are proud to feel, she always stands in all forward action."

For Health's Sake

RESOLUTIONS favoring adoption of the Federal Suffrage, the National Prohibition Amendment and equal pay for women workers were adopted yesterday by the Women's Bureau of Public Health of the American Osteopathic Association, which recently held its annual convention in Boston.

The resolutions, in part, follow:

Whereas, our country suffers a shortage of labor through the enlistment of men in the army, and

Whereas, in time of war it is especially necessary to provide for child welfare, therefore be it

Resolved, That we discourage the mothers of young children from entering fields of industry and encourage public support of such needy mothers, and that we lend our every effort to maintain the enforcement of all child labor laws until all adult labor, both men and women, is exhausted.

Whereas, our women are being drafted to fill the ranks left vacant by men who have gone so valiantly to fight; and

Whereas, they are daily proving that they can as satisfactorily and as efficiently fill these positions, therefore be it

Resolved, That we advocate the payment of the same wage for the performance of the same work, in order that our working women may find this world a decent place in which to live, and rear the future generations without the sacrifice of health.

Whereas, in the past wars have been fought upon the undeniable postulate that where all are created free and equal, taxation without representation is unjust and untenable; therefore be it

Resolved, That we earnestly support the bill now before Congress to submit the Federal Suffrage Amendment to the several State Legislatures that democracy "may begin at home."

Texas's Women Voters

IN one town in Texas, Amarillo, there will be more women than men voting at the Democratic primaries on July 27. A total of 2,112 women as against 2,072 men registered. In Palestine also more women than men registered. It will be remembered that one reason why Texas women urgently appealed for the vote now during the war is that so many Texas men have gone to the front, and while the state does not permit its soldiers to vote, even when in camp in Texas, it does permit aliens not fully naturalized to vote. Loyal Texas women declare that wives and mothers of men fighting for their country would make a better electorate than men who had not been in this country long enough to have taken out their naturalization papers.

Three hundred and sixty thousand Texas women in all registered at the primaries, successfully negotiating six confusing rulings from the attorney general's office.

A Strong Plank

THE Republican party of Iowa wrote a strong Federal amendment plank into its platform at their annual convention at Des Moines July 10. The Republicans determined to put Iowa in the vanguard of states that will ratify the amendment at the 1919 legislative sessions. The plank reads:

"The Republican party of Iowa reaffirms its declaration for Equal Suffrage. It urges the immediate passage of the Federal amendment by the United States Senate and its ratification by the state and commends our senators and representatives in Congress for their support of this amendment."

The suffrage cause was presented to the Resolutions Committee by Miss Anna B. Lawther, President of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, who made a brief speech in its behalf. Others of the suffrage committee appearing before the Resolutions Committee were Mrs. James A. Devitt, vice-president of the State Suffrage Association, Mrs. Frank Dodson, recording secretary of the State Association, and Mrs. Henry Spaulding, a former executive officer of the association.

THE Federal suffrage amendment was given unanimous endorsement by the Democratic State Central Committee of Arkansas on July 9th. The following day the Democrats in state convention endorsed the Federal amendment and wrote a full suffrage plank in the party platform. Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, Chairman of the Arkansas Equal Suffrage Central Committee, was a member of the Resolutions Committee at the Democratic convention. Miss Josephine Miller, a member of the staff of organizers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, was on the platform committee.

RESOLUTIONS of protest against the delay in the passage of the Federal amendment by the Senate were passed by the Progress Club of Oelwein, Iowa, on July 9, about 150 women being present. An address on suffrage was made by Miss Anna B. Lawther, President of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association.

Words of Wisdom

THE Federal amendment for woman suffrage has gone through the lower house of Congress by more than a two-thirds vote, and the expectation is that it will secure the needed two-thirds in the Senate. The minority who are still opposing it would do well to ponder the words spoken by Henry B. Blackwell at a legislative hearing in Massachusetts on January 18, 1894, in behalf of a pending bill for municipal woman suffrage. After making an argument along the usual ethical lines on the ground of justice, Mr. Blackwell said to the legislators:

"In conclusion, I appeal to you for a moment as members of political parties. We are all party men; we ought to be, if we believe in the principles of our party. Now both parties today are on trial, much more than woman suffrage is on trial. The political result of woman suffrage, when it comes, will largely depend upon the political complexion of the vote by which the Legislature confers it. If an equal proportion of Democrats and Republicans extend suffrage to women, as they ought to do—for it ought to be the unanimous vote of both parties—then this question would have no particular party sigificance. Both parties would gain by it, for both parties would be uplifted. The spirit of both would be changed by the introduction of the intelligent womanhood of these parties. But let this great act of justice be done by the Republicans or let it be done by the Democrats, the other party opposing, and the party that does the act of justice will deserve to receive and will receive an immense accession of strength through its action. Some of you are Republicans, some of you are Democrats, but whichever you be, you owe it to your party (because you believe that the success of your party is the success of good government) to see that you get enough men of your party to vote for it to prevent its having any political significance against you."

These words are as true today as when they were uttered. Then only a chosen few saw their truth. Now it is seen by all the men in Congress except a small and stubborn minority.

A. S. B.

Correspondence

Concerning Cottonseed Flour

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

I JUST read Mr. Charles Duryea's request for information concerning cottonseed flour. I have used cottonseed flour with very good result, and will gladly "pass on" my knowledge for the benefit of the readers.

Cottonseed flour, or "Allison flour," as the product is known commercially, after its inventor, is manufactured by the Schulenburg Oil Mill, Schulenburg, Texas. It has about 50 per cent protein and 15 per cent fat and is highly recommended by dieticians on account of easy assimilation and reconstructive elements.

The best results in bread-making are obtained if 20 to 30 per cent Allison flour is mixed with wheat, corn or any other kind of flour used for bread. The same proportion should be used in biscuits and muffins. For griddle cakes equal parts of Allison flour, wheat flour and corn meal will give excellent results. Wherever it is used it gives a rich, nutty flavor and a golden brown color.

The State of Texas has issued two pamphlets, No. 128 and No. 163, entirely devoted to the subject of cottonseed flour, and copies can be obtained by writing the Texas Experiment Station, College Station, Texas.

Lydia Aspegren.

Portsmouth, Va.

How Congress Functions

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

YOUR comment in the last issue of the *Woman Citizen* that the cooperation of the "wilful few" Republicans and the "wilful few" Democrats to delay suffrage was "an amazing sight to the galleries" would seem to indicate that those amazed are not close students of how Congress functions (or fails to function). As has been pointed out by the National Voters' League, the battles at Washington between Republicans and Democrats are mostly sham battles for the benefit of the regular party voter. When it comes to a water-power grab or a mineral land grab, or the defense of Special Privilege, or anything really important, the tories in Congress, whatever their party label, pull together, just as they did on June 27.

May I suggest that every reader of the *Woman Citizen* who is a voter, and every other reader who will soon be a voter (and that means all the rest) would do well to subscribe to the *Searchlight on Congress*, published by the National Voters' League, Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. The ordinary newspaper suppresses much that is significant and colors what news it does print to suit the prejudices and interests of its owners. It utterly fails to provide the necessary data for an intelligent appraisal of the men in Congress and their value to the nation. I know of no other source of concentrated, honest, public-spirited information as to Congress which can compare with the National Voters' League. I suspect that some of the editors of the *Woman Citizen* are on its mailing list. I hope they will bring the National Voters' League to the favorable attention of their readers.

Yours very truly,

Waban, Mass. Charles H. Porter.

"That Zone System"

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

MAY I say in your columns how glad I am that Representative Blanton, in his reply to me, admits the sectionalism in the proposed system of postal rates and has no other defense than the school boy's, "But, Jimmy, he does it, too!"

However, it is a far cry from sectionalism in fruit to sectionalism in thought. Unfortunate as it is that the people of one state are denied the fruits of distant states, that is a disadvantage unworthy of mention in the same paragraph with a sectionalism that keeps each of the two states from knowing what the other is thinking.

The Representative is materialistic—and that, too, at a time when the whole world is struggling to get its feet on higher ground. What do we gain, though we conquer Mittel Europa, if we sink to her level of materialism in the effort? He is asking too great a sacrifice, for he is asking us to surrender the very secret of our superior culture.

I am pleased, also, that he brings nothing but more assertion to support that much-vaunted but unproved claim that the Government is now losing money on second-class rates.

L. D. Beckwith,

Atascadero, (really and truly in California).

In Boston Especially!

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

IN your issue of June 8, 1918, you publish a letter from Ursula Clark, Boston, Mass., and I desire to say that this letter must surely be a joke, as there should not be one woman in this whole United States of ours who is so far behind the times and so unenlightened, especially in Boston, as to write a letter of this character.

The lady asks that you discontinue your paper, but I feel sure that the women of America would immediately send up such a wail of protest that it would be heard throughout the land, and even penetrate to Boston.

The *Woman Citizen* is a help and an inspiration to the women of America and it should be in every home where thinking people dwell.

You may print this or not, as you see fit, for my neighbors know what I think on the subject.

Elizabeth H. Morley.

Little Rock, Arkansas.

A Challenge Challenged

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

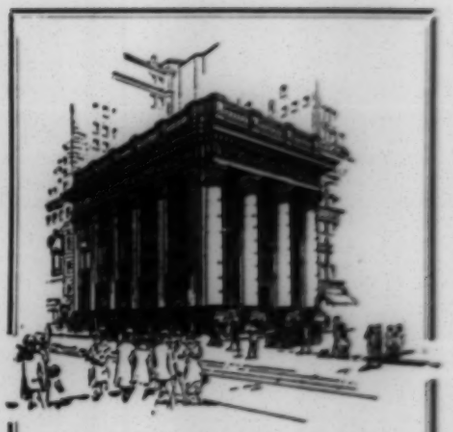
IN the *Woman Citizen* for June 8 I noticed with some amusement a letter from one who signs herself "Jane Barton." She challenges the statement of A. S. B. that "Republics are less inclined than monarchies to make wars of aggression," and pronounces it "highly erroneous."

I wish that "Jane Barton" could be persuaded to tell us what kind of yardstick she uses to measure the more and the less in Roman and French history. "Jane" is very, very positive, but, alas, she offers no proof. Like Juvenal's imperious woman, she utters her "Hoc volo, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas."

How interesting it would be to learn what books of history "Jane" reads, and with what delicate and unerring mental scales she weighs French aggression under Louis XIV and under M. Jules Grévy! Ah, what a privilege it will be (if we can persuade "Jane") to learn something of the processes by which the lady of Kansas City comes to her decision that A. S. B.'s "statement is positively false"!

R. M. Beach.

Bellefonte, Pa.



The Woman's Department at our Fifth Avenue Office is in charge of Miss V. D. H. Furman and is especially equipped to handle the accounts of women and women's organizations

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

358 Fifth Avenue

We are sometimes called the Official Suffrage Bank

Why Are They Less Intelligent?

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

ONE week after that splendidly constructive special session of the Texas Legislature granted Texas women their right to vote in the primaries, it raised the age of protection for girls from fifteen to eighteen years!

Texas women didn't have to beseech. The men knew that they might as well pass it after they had given women the ballot, so they did it. It has been twenty to twenty-five years since it was raised from twelve years to fifteen years in Texas. I well remember how hard the W. C. T. U. of Texas worked to get it done and how the President, Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, stayed in Austin almost the entire session in the interest of that bill, and how the different Unions assessed themselves to pay her expenses.

All the Texas candidates from constable up tell us they are suffragists—It's funny!

Elizabeth H. Potter.

Tyler, Texas.

P.S.—People seem unable to understand about delay of Senate—Sort of puzzled and mystified. The people have "junked" states rights when it comes to "moral amendments," and they can't see why. United States Senators are less intelligent and perspicacious than farmers and business men and busy mothers.

South Dakota's Measure

(*Continued from page* 148)

The suffrage campaign has been a succession of patriotic endeavors, keeping pace with routine suffrage work. During the Red Cross Drive all activities were suspended except those which directly aided the drive. In due season came the Fourth of July and the suffragists joined with a vim in all local demonstrations. Addresses were made at Chautauquas and patriotic gatherings and thousands were given an opportunity to learn all about Amendment E.

A suffrage map, showing the gradations of suffrage in the United States was depicted by young women marchers in the Sioux Falls patriotic parade, and this was followed by a float of the various nations that have enfranchised their women. In their midst stood Miss Columbia asking the same old riddle, Why do not all women in this democracy have the right of franchise? Other floats showed why mothers should have the vote. Banners bearing quotations from President Wilson and the suffrage planks in the political platform were borne with much pride. Suffrage headquarters were opened in Sioux Falls on the Fourth and windows were made gay with suffrage banners and suffrage slogans.

The climax of suffrage Fourth of July activities was scheduled for Ruskin Park, one of the pleasure resorts of South Dakota. By invitation of the Park management Mrs. Pyle and Mrs. Albert McMahon, head of the state's organization work, were to make an aeroplane flight and distribute literature, were on hand but the big passenger car was incapacitated and unable to make the flight. A smaller plane beautifully decorated, made a flight with suffrage pennants and streamers flying in the breeze, above 25,000 persons gathered on the grounds. In the evening Mrs. McMahon spoke from the grand stand. When Mrs. Pyle and Mrs. McMahon wrote the Ruskin Park management for permission to distribute literature from the aeroplane Sentor R. E. Dowdell, one of the owners of the Park, replied saying, "The inventive ingenuity of man has not, as yet, devised a means af ascension sufficient to carry the cause of Equality to the pinnacle on which it should be enthroned but the management gladly yields to you the aeroplane for so worthy a purpose."

Another phase of suffrage activity out of which big results may be expected is the suffrage schools which were held in seven of the principal towns of South Dakota—Watertown, Aberdeen, Huron, Pierre, Deadwood, Mitchell, and Sioux Falls, with trips to nearby towns where meetings were held and addresses made. In all, seventeen towns and cities were covered in the fourteen days, with loyalty banquets and conferences to fill in spare moments.

The faculty was headed by Mrs. Shuler who teaches with authority, out of a wide experience, "Methods That Succeed" and kindred topics. Mrs. McMahon talked on Press and Publicity. Mrs. S. V. Ghrist, vice-president of the South Dakota Universal Franchise League, had Amendment E. as her topic.

TEXAS suffragists are hoping that Annie Webb Blanton, candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Texas, will be elected, as she is well qualified, and was urged to run by the suffrage forces.

Field Day at Suffrage School

PROVING itself a sure enough educational institution, the suffrage school of the Woman's Franchise League of Sullivan, Indiana, celebrated field day the last of June. There was an out-of-doors program, in which Mr. Fred F. Bayes, Democratic candidate for Congress, and others participated.

Decorated automobiles for the field day celebration made the streets of Sullivan gay. Many of the outdoor speeches were humorous and held the crowds. In this school Professor Edgar Frazier has conducted classes in "Public Speaking," and Mrs. L. J. Cox of Terre Haute on Parliamentary Law, a subject in which she is a recognized authority.

The school has specialized on different forms of public speaking, and one of the urgent messages of all of the leaders was an admonition that "sincerity on the part of the speaker is an urgent necessity."

A normal class in model organization provoked much interest during the school's session. Miss Roberta Slater used as an example of such organization that of the Minute Women of Elkhart for war work. This organization has 350 enlisted for permanent work for the duration of the war. It has already put through with success three drives. They were for the registration of women, child welfare and War Savings Stamps.

Association of Commerce

(*Continued from page* 154)

practical women as speakers upon such subjects as "A Woman's Chance in the Industrial World," by Elizabeth Seiger, efficiency expert from the Elgin Watch Co.; "Physically Fit: 100 Per Cent Efficiency," by Dr. Grace Powell Sitzer, from Wm. Wrigley Co., of Chicago.

One of the principal topics for discussion at the convention was "What Is the Most Important Work That Business Women Can Do This Year, and How Shall It Be Done?"

Parties and Primaries

(*Continued from page* 149)

Of the forty-eight Legislatures sitting in 1915-1916, in eighteen the majority was Democratic—in Louisiana, South Carolina, Mississippi and Florida the legislature was solidly so; twenty-five had a Republican majority. In three one house was Republican and one Democratic and one (Minnesota) was non-partisan.*

This analysis shows how not only in National but in state affairs the two great parties hold between them today almost absolute sway, the minor parties serving merely like a Greek chorus to criticise and admonish.

But control of the legislature is not complete control. A chief executive of the opposition can by his veto nullify or at any rate hamper the crystallizing of party policies into legislation. Or a judiciary of the other party can throw out a law passed and approved. The control of the three parts of government is necessary to make party control complete. Only in the Southern states does one party (Democratic) accomplish this with any degree of permanency, but all parties are constantly striving to this end. It is the very magnitude of this task that has made the parties so powerful and their organization so perfect.

* I do not know the political complexion of Washington.

METROPOLITAN DYE WORKS
CLEANERS and DYERS
First Class Work. Reasonable Prices.
Prompt Delivery.

Paul Institute
2107 S Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls
High School and College Preparatory Courses. Two Years of College Work. Special Courses: The Arts, Journalism, Short Story Writing, Business and Secretarial Training, Kindergarten, Normal Training, Domestic Science, Parliamentary Law.
Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, LL. B., President.
Author of "Paul's Parliamentary Law" and "The Heart of Blackstone"

Financing the Hospitals

(*Continued from page* 153)

"EVERYBODY was so perfectly willing to give that it was easy to double the money we started to raise for the Women's Overseas Hospitals," is the report of Mrs. W. A. Johnston, of Topeka, the wife of Chief Justice Johnston of Kansas.

More than $1,000 was raised in two weeks for the hospitals by a house to house solicitation and the chairman of the committee says that "none of the committee had any trouble in securing pledges or making collections."

SEND ALL FUNDS FOR THE WOMEN'S OVERSEA HOSPITALS, U. S. A. to the treasurer of the
NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
MRS. HENRY WADE ROGERS,
171 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Hurry Call

DO you want to send something to the National American Woman Suffrage Association's own hospitals, the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A.?

If you do, here is a list of what is needed for the new gas hospital unit: Nightgowns and wrappers for men.

Cut out garments ready to be made up will be furnished upon application to headquarters of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City.

For the Military Hospital at Chateau Ognon, these things are needed: Socks, towels washcloths, comfort bags.

Fill the bags if you can with cigarettes, chocolate, tooth brushes, tooth paste, handkerchiefs. If you cannot fill the bags, send them anyway. Rubber gloves and large, soft pillows are much needed everywhere.

If these articles are sent promptly they will be carried over as part of the personal luggage of Mrs. Raymond Brown and the new members going to France with her on her return early in August. As hand luggage of those crossing they stand a chance of immediate transportation.

Send before August 5 to the Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 East Fifteenth Street, New York City, in care of Mrs. George W. Bacon and mark for the Women's Oversea Hospitals.

THE WILLIAMS PRINTING COMPANY, NEW YORK

"I have just seen it in the Woman Citizen"

THIS is heard daily in our editorial offices.

Yesterday the words were uttered by a Hindu writer of Calcutta, India, who had read the "Declaration of Independence of the Women of India" in our issue of July 6th.

He wanted to tell us the story of a feminist princess of his country and to pass on further word of women's emancipation in India to the women of America.

ARE you keeping up with the march of women's feet in India, in Armenia, in Albania, in New Zealand, in Canada and in every other country as well as at home, as it is being told in our columns from week to week?